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MS. STEINHAUER: Thank you very much for coming tonight. This is the public information and scoping meeting for the proposed Bemidji-Grand Rapids Transmission Project.

My name is Suzanne Steinhauer. I'm the project manager for the Department of Commerce, Office of Energy Security, and I'll be managing the development of the whole record that the Public Utilities Commission will make their decision on.

With me tonight, I have Ray Kirsch, in the back, and he -- he's also with the OES, and a public advisor for this project. And Deborah Pile, and she's a supervisor for our group, the Energy Facilities Permitting Group.

We have number of representatives from the applicants here, and they'll will be talking a little bit about the project.

We also have Barbara Britton, and she is with the USDA Rural Utilities Service. And she'll be speaking a little bit later. We also have Mike and Meghan here, and they'll be working with us as we develop the environmental review documents.

So, I just want to go over real -- real briefly. I'll do a short presentation, a pretty short presentation, on the state's permitting

process. And I'll hand it over to the applicants, and they'll provide some information on the project. And Barbara will talk a little bit about the federal environmental review process. And then we'll -- we'll open it up to you folks.

And we're here for two reasons. The first is, to try to answer your questions about the process or the project. I realize some of you will probably have questions about how -- what the actual impacts will be, and we don't know those yet. So, we'll try to answer your questions the best that we can.

The other thing is, and what we're hoping to receive from you, are ideas about what should be studied. What does the PUC need to know about in order to make the best possible decision.

The Minnesota Public Utilities

Commission, which has five members, they're appointed by the governor. It's a mixture of parties.

Permits for a high voltage are a two-part process. First, they determine the need, which looks at the size, type, and timing. And that's covered in a white sheet in the back.

And the second thing they do is

determine -- issue a route permit. The route permit will identify where the transmission line will go, and any appropriate permit conditions. In order for the Commission to make that decision, they have to make that decision based on the information that's available, and that's part of my job, to develop what's called a record that they can make their decision on.

They need to balance a number of criteria that are laid out in statutes. Conservation of resources, try to minimize environmental impacts, minimize conflicts with human settlements and land use, and ensure the state's electric energy security through efficient, cost-effective power supply and transmission infrastructure.

Based on the information that's in the record, and once -- once the actual impact of different proposals are, sort of, identified, the permit can, and probably will, have a number of conditions. The conditions can -- the conditions are designed to try to minimize, probably not completely eliminate, but try to minimize the human and environmental impacts.

Those -- those conditions can cover design, such as the type of poles that are used, the

route, the actual location of the -- of the line, right-of-way preparation, construction techniques, such as how you're going to access the area during construction, and any other appropriate conditions that the Commission believes would try to minimize the environmental impact.

Through the environmental review process, we receive participation from a number of different state agencies, and they, again, help us to identify the issues and provide a level of information that helps us try to answer those questions and review. And they will, also, often suggestion permit conditions.

For this project, because there is a federal permission required, it's also subject not just to state environmental review, but also to review at the federal level under the National Environmental Policy Act. Because both state and federal processes require an environmental review, we're trying to combine that into one -- into one environmental review document.

For the -- we will also combine the environmental review required for both the Minnesota need and the routing process.

I'm going to refer now to this, if you

picked up the handouts, this is on the pink handout. The process generally runs like this. The applicant at the beginning needs to submit a Route Permit Application, they've done that, and also a Certificate of Need Application. The PUC has accepted those applications.

So, the next phase are these yellow squares. We're out here providing information on the project, and also asking for public input on what should be considered, both the impacts and additional routes or route alternatives. What should be considered in the environmental review document.

The comment period for this project ends on August 29. And so I need to receive your comments by then. Once we receive the comments, we'll kind of synthesize and look at them.

The Commissioner of the Department of Commerce will issue what's called a scoping decision. So, that will identify the alternatives -- which routes and route alternatives we'll look at, and also the issues and impacts that the EIS will consider.

Once that's prepared, we'll be out again, out in the project area for a series of public

meeting and hearings. We'll be taking comments on what's called a Draft EIS -- I'm sorry, after the scope. We'll take a couple of months and we'll prepare what's called an Environmental Impact Statement. And that will try to answer some of those questions about what the impact would be, and what kind of mitigation could minimize those impacts.

Once that's prepared, we'll be out in the project area for a series of meetings and hearings. Based on the comments, we'll take the comments, and we will develop responses to them and then you'll get to this Final EIS.

At that point, the state process and the federal processes diverge. Each agency will issue its own permit. So, we'll be together through the Final EIS stage. The state will issue the route permit and the need determination, and the individual federal agencies will issue their permits.

The -- the -- probably at the same time that the public meetings are occurring, there will be public hearings. You'll also be allowed to -- able to comment on that. And at that point, you can identify what your preferences are.

And those will be presided over by an administrative law judge. The administrative law judge will take all the information that's in the record. He'll summarize that, and he will make recommendations. Those recommendations then will be forwarded to the Commission. We'll sort of synthesize them and then the Utilities Commission will make their determination based on that.

We reviewed that. What's in an EIS? I believe it's a green sheet that's available in the back. There are a variety issues that are typically covered, and are required -- we're required to covered in an EIS.

The green sheet goes into a little bit more detail. We will look at what's called human settlement, and we'll look at, for instance, would any of the routes require displacement of either homes or businesses. What would the noise generated by the project be? Natural environmental impacts to vegetation, impacts to wetlands or stream crossings.

Economic resources. What would -- what -- how might the project affect it, either positively or negatively. Agriculture, tourism, recreation, mining and, certainly, forestry.

And then we'll look at alternatives to

the proposed projects. We will need to look at what would happen -- what would it look like if the project wasn't built at all. We'll look at different solutions to the identified needs. Could you meet the need by building more power plants? We may look at that at a very general level. And then we'll look at -- we may look at the alternative routes or route segments.

And so as I mentioned before, one of the things that we will like to receive from you is information on what should this EIS look like. Each project is going to be different, the landscape is different, the issues are different.

So, that's one of the reasons we come out here, because you guys have a better idea of what the impact might be, or what you're concerned about. We probably can't answer those questions tonight, but we'd like to develop that information.

You can give the comments to us tonight orally at the meeting. After the presentation, we'll just kind of open it up for public comments, or you can submit them to us in writing. You can either turn them in at the meeting, you may have something already prepared. There are comment sheets available on the sign-in table.

You can mail them or e-mail them or fax them to us. As long as we receive them by 4:00, August 29, they'll be considered in developing the scope of the EIS. So, you can pick up a sheet of the slide presentation, and there is some information on there.

There is -- there are two websites where you can look at the documents that are in the record so far. And those locations are there.

And here's our contact information. You can call me, you can -- or my e-mail is there.

There's our address, there's our fax number. I'll set out some business cards, and I believe all that information's on the comment sheet.

So, at this point, I'll turn it over to Bob Lindholm, he's with Minnesota Power, and he'll talk a little bit about the project. Okay.

MR. LINDHOLM: Well, first of all I'm going to see if I need the mike or not. Can you hear me in the back? I prefer not using the mike. But anyway, thank you, Suzanne.

Bob Lindholm, with Minnesota Power, based out of Duluth. Minnesota Power is one of the three utilities that are proposing the Bemidji project, along with Minnkota Power Cooperative, based out of

Grand Forks, and Otter Tail Power Company, based out of Fergus Falls.

We are proposing the 230 kV Bemidji to Grand Rapids route. It is one of four CapX transmission line projects that are being proposed in the state. CapX, standing for capacity expansion. And the Bemidji project is primarily being proposed to respond to the need to maintain reliable electric service in the project area, from the Bemidji area on east to the Cohasset, Grand Rapids area.

And also to respond to the continued growth in this area. Average annual growth for electric service, electric demand, is approximately three percent. So, we see that by the year 2012, that this project is needed.

Studies that have been conducted by the utilities in the area over quite a number of years, where system planners, electric -- electrical engineers and such, initially looked at 30 projects that could satisfy the need to provide service to the area. That was soon narrowed down to 11 projects, then to a handful or so. And finally resulted in our preferred solution, which is the Bemidji project.

various voltages, various end points, and such. All of this information is included within two documents. One document is called the Alternatives Evaluation Study, it was submitted back to the Rural Utilities Services last summer. That document basically looks at alternative analyses and also documents the need for the project.

Other projects were looked at with

The other document that was submitted to the RUS was called a Macro-Corridor Study. That looked at, basically, alternative locations for the project and documented our preferred location, which is what we call the central corridor between Bemidji and Boswell Energy Center.

Over the last year or so, we've conducted two public -- a series of public meetings in the area. I believe they were in June and October, where we had public meetings in Cohasset, Cass -- Cass Lake and also in Bemidji. In addition to that, we've met with cities, townships, counties, state and federal agencies, the Leech Lake Band and such.

And I think at last count we had over a hundred meetings for two primary purposes. One, to inform agencies and the public about the project.

And equally important, to get input from

individuals, agencies, and such, as to how to make our project the best that we could construct.

We also submitted two documents, as

Suzanne has already said, to the Public Utilities

Commission. The Certificate of Need, again, reviews
the alternatives that have been reviewed and why
this project is needed. And the Route Permit

Application includes all the alternative alignments
or routes that we looked at and our preferred and
alternate route, and why those -- why we prefer one
over the other.

I guess the last thing I should say, this map over here, as well, has some alternative corridors that go both north and quite a distance south of the project area. It was selected -- suggested by agencies that we should look at those alternatives as well. So, that we accomplished, and we have the results within the Macro-Corridor Study.

So with that, I'll leave it to Barbara Britton, and she'll discuss the federal process.

MS. BRITTON: Good afternoon, everyone.

I want to thank all of you for coming out and spending your evening with us.

I'm Barbara Britton with the Rural
Utilities Service. And we're a federal agency that

finances water, wastewater, telecommunications, and electricity projects in rural areas of the United States. We've been around since the New Deal, so we've been working in rural areas for a long time.

Before we can make a financing decision about whether to fund a loan for any kind of projects, we have to determine whether we consider it a major federal undertaking under the National Environment Policy Act. If we make that determination, then we need to conduct an environmental review for the project.

And this project is considered a major federal undertaking, so we're conducting an environmental review for the project, as Suzanne mentioned, in partnership with the state of Minnesota.

There are other federal agencies -- well, not just federal agencies, involved in the project.

Because the proposed -- some of the proposed routes for the project pass through the Leech Lake Reservation, they are involved in the project as a cooperating agency.

The project will -- has the potential for having impacts to wetlands and natural waters, so permits might be needed from the U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is involved because there's a potential for crossing Indian Trust Lands. So, they need to be consulted in the process. And because much of this area is covered by the Chippewa National Forrest, the Forest Service is involved. And they may also have to issue a permit.

So, all of these agencies are involved and are working together with the state and are involved in developing the environmental review.

And the Fish and Wildlife Service is not a cooperating agency, but they are participating with us, and their interest is primarily looking at endangered species and wildlife.

The RUS NEPA review process -- we have a set of regulations that we follow. And our -- it's called the National Environmental Policy Act. We cover a number -- a broad spectrum of issues in our review process.

NEPA is primarily a process, more than anything else. And it's -- the purpose of it is to ensure that the public is involved and incorporating environmental values into the decision making projects that we finance.

So, the issues that are covered in our review is -- includes the Endangered Species Act.

We look at impacts to cultural and historic resources under the National Historic Preservation Act. We also look at impacts to farmland under the Farmland Protection Act.

And we also follow a number of executive orders in implementing our environmental review.

That also -- again, to protect natural resources, to protect environmental resources, to look at floodplains, to protect wetlands, and to consider environmental and socioeconomic -- environmental justice and socioeconomic impacts.

When we look at projects like this, we go through and make a determination of how significant the impacts could be as a result of our financing decision. And based on the level of impact, we determine what level of environmental review we will conduct.

This project would have normally required an environmental assessment and scoping, however, because we were dealing with a number of other federal agencies, the project triggered the need for an Environmental Impact Statement to be developed.

So, we needed to develop an Environmental Impact

Statement.

As Bob had mentioned a minute ago, the state and federal processes for environmental reviews for projects like this are a little bit different. Under NEPA, we're required to look very broadly, and we just wanted -- basically, four macro-corridor alternatives that we're looking at for the project. Through the process of public scoping, we'll narrow down to what our scope will be for the environmental assessment.

The state's process works well with this, because although they look at the two route alternatives in the route permit application, the scope -- through the public scoping process, they can look more broadly at other alternatives.

So, the process is similar. So, the steps in the federal process are very similar to what we saw for this stage. We're in the process of public scoping, where we really solicit your input in the process. We want to hear from you about the impact that this could have. We feel that the local community really knows the area and the issues, and what we need from you is the public input for this process.

We have two documents that are available

for public review. The first document, the Alternatives Evaluation Study, looks at the electric need and how best to meet the electrical need, which corresponds, actually, with the Certificate of Need issues that were looked at in the state process.

And then we have a Macro-Corridor Study, which looks specifically at the transmission line routes, macro-corridor alternatives, and really displays the environmental issues for those different corridor options.

Once we've completed the public scoping process, we'll develop -- the state will really take the lead on developing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. That will be available for public review, and then, based on public comments and the information that we collect during, you know -- during that public comment, we'll develop the Final EIS.

And then that document will be used by various state -- various federal agencies and each federal agency will use that document to make a Record of Decision about which -- which is the best way to proceed with the project.

And then we'll take federal action, which can either be a financing decision, such as that

which the U.S. would make, or whether or not to issue a permit for the project.

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And then, again, the state will use the same Environmental Impact Statement document for their route permits.

So, thank you very much. And I'll turn it back over to Suzanne.

Thank you. Can we turn MS. STEINHAUER: this off? Turn that off. Thank you.

We've got Mike Thomas from ERM with me. I'd like to open the meeting up now for public questions and comments.

We do have a court reporter with us, and she'll be taking a transcript of the meeting. So, if I can ask you to identify yourself, we'll try to either bring the mike out to you, or if you'd like to come up here, we do have a chair so you can sit down so that everybody can hear and also so she can get that. We'll also ask you to spell your name.

MR. KIRSCH: There were not any people who signed up.

MS. STEINHAUER: I'm not going to go down the list, because nobody said that they wanted to Nobody registered previously, so I'll just speak. open it up. And if you could raise your hand. And

1 we do ask that -- that you speak one at a time, 2 please. MR. JERRY: I'm Paul Jerry. 3 4 MS. STEINHAUER: Could you spell your 5 name, please? MR. JERRY: J-E-R-R-Y, is the last name. 6 Paul is the first name. 7 I'm just going to -- what 8 MR. THOMAS: 9 I'm going to do is, I'm going to take general notes, 10 so that -- try to get the gist of your comment. 11 It's being taken word for word there. 12 MR. JERRY: Okay. 13 MR. THOMAS: So, it's more to help the 14 audience. 15 Well, I got a letter here, MR. JERRY: 16 back a few months ago, that the proposed line is 17 going to cross where I've got property up on Section 18 10. And I was just wondering if the project is 19 still going that route or if you've changed the 20 route or where they're going to go? 21 MS. STEINHAUER: Well, that's a question 22 that I can answer. The answer is, we don't know 23 yet, and the Commission won't make that 24 determination for probably another year. 25 MR. JERRY: Another year.

1 MS. STEINHAUER: Yes. So, did you have 2 any --3 MR. JERRY: Well, my concern was, my 4 property, I've got 22 acres of open field there, and 5 I was just wondering if -- it's county land on both sides. 6 Um-hmm. 7 MS. STEINHAUER: 8 MR. JERRY: I was just wondering if the 9 project was going that route, where the poles would 10 be at, the county land or my land? I've helped 11 those power lines out at Boswell for, oh, the last, 12 well, I started in '66. So, I've known about just 13 about every power line that came out of Boswell. MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. So, your concern 14 15 is more -- more with where that the actual line will 16 be? 17 MR. JERRY: Right, where the actual line 18 will be at. If it's going to cross on my property, 19 or is it going to be on the county land, or --20 that's my concern. 21 MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. Thank you. We'11 22 take that down, but we won't be able to answer that 23 for awhile. 24 MR. JERRY: All right. Thank you. 25 MS. STEINHAUER: Thank you. 0ther

questions?

MR. HELMER: Yes.

MS. STEINHAUER: Would you like to sit

4 down?

MR. HELMER: No. I'm Terry Helmer, Grand Rapids. I have property on White Oak Lake, your proposed line will probably be coming right through there. And I also have a large cell tower on that property, actually on their property, they took three acres out of mine.

Now, I'm not sure what you expect of us here tonight. Is what we say going to have any effect where you put this line or is that already made up or what?

MS. STEINHAUER: No. The -- I'm sorry. I should have explained this earlier. The state requires the applicant to come in with two routes, a preferred and an alternative route. Now, we're coming back out to the public, and we're asking the agencies, first of all, are there additional routes that we should consider.

And then secondly, what impacts should we look at before the Commission makes a final route -- before they decide where the route's going to go.

MR. HELMER: Okay. What if you decide to

come through my property? And I don't want you to come through, you're going to cut it right in half.

What are my rights, or do I have any?

MS. STEINHAUER: If -- if your property

MS. STEINHAUER: If -- if your property is along the route selected, there are two things -- I can't answer that specifically. The applicants have proposed a route width of a thousand feet, within that they would look at acquiring a right-of-way easement of 125 feet, in most areas.

They've asked a wider route width in order to allow them, to some extent, to accommodate landowner requests. The utilities will receive eminent domain for the route that is permitted.

MR. HELMER: There's also the gas line, that's not on my property, it's just north of it a few feet. What is the probability of your line following the gas line?

MS. STEINHAUER: Two of the -- can you point out where, or can you show us where the line is?

MR. HELMER: Well, your line is right -well, I can't quite make it out here, but my
property would be right in this area here
(indicating). I don't know, this is blue. What is
the blue?

MS. STEINHAUER: The red line is their preferred route, the blue line is the alternative route.

MR. HELMER: That doesn't make much difference. Okay. Well, anyhow, the gas line comes right through here, also (indicating). Which, if you put your line on there, that would be just fine.

MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. I'll let the applicants -- this gentleman wants to know if it's possible to put the transmission line on the gas line.

MR. LINDHOLM: Yeah. We spoke and indeed his property butts up against White Oak Lake, and the preferred route would go across his property, or does go across his property, the alternative does not.

The other issue that's in play there is a huge guide tower, that's partially on your property, partially on Lot 5. Again, it depends on which route is selected, and it would either be on Lot 4, your property, or Lot 5, the neighbor's property.

So, it -- I can't say beyond that, but we will have to work around there.

MS. STEINHAUER: I think one of the other questions he had was could it be actually on the gas

line?

Is that a question that you had?

MR. HELMER: Well, yes, it is. I'm just wondering if you couldn't put your line alongside the gas line. It's already there.

MS. STEINHAUER: Along --

MR. HELMER: And they've got a large corridor going right through.

MR. LINDHOLM: Yeah. Then, the other part, too, is it's a unique situation in that in most cases the intended right-of-way would be adjacent to either the Great Lakes Gas, or in some instances, the Enbridge pipeline, but it happens to be that the guide tower, the gas line runs right underneath the guide.

And we cannot put the power line where that is, so we would have to do a jog. So, that's a unique situation in which, in something like that, we would have to work with the landowner and deviate from the gas or the -- the Enbridge pipeline. And that's what we would work with our engineers and land people on.

MR. HELMER: One more question. Am I going to be involved in this, so that I would have something to say about where this power line is

going to go, whether it comes across my property, or whatever there?

MS. STEINHAUER: Well --

MR. HELMER: Or are you guys going to make up your minds about it and that's that?

MS. STEINHAUER: We'll -- we'll be back out here once we determine which routes we're going to look at and what we're going to study.

We will be back out here for public comments and hearings, and we'll be taking comments. I would fully expect that that line, at that time, that some people would prefer one route, and some people would prefer another.

So, that does get factored into the final decision, but if the line is permitted, it will affect some people, and some people will not be affected.

MR. HELMER: I understand that.

MS. STEINHAUER: So, I -- you will have an opportunity to comment. And I guess the best I can say is, to the extent that we can identify particular issues, we'll try to -- the state will try to address that in the study -- in what we study. And generally the applicants will try to work with you, if you're on the route selected, to

1 accommodate some of your concerns. MR. HELMER: Well, what's -- what's the 2 3 next step in this, then? I mean, where -- how do we 4 get involved in where that line goes, or what? 5 we talking years from now, or --MS. STEINHAUER: The -- the next step is, 7 we'll take this information that we're getting at 8 the public meetings, and we'll issue a decision 9 about what -- which routes we're going to look at 10 and what we're going to study. We would like to 11 have your comments on -- on what we should look at. 12 We'll prepare a Draft EIS, and we will be 13 back out here and taking comments on that. At that 14 point, we will have more answers about what the 15 potential impact would be, and ways that they might 16 be able to be reduced. 17 MR. HELMER: I have some other questions, 18 but I wouldn't bother you with them right now. 19 MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. Well, we'll be 20 I think a number of people will be around 21 later, if you'd like to talk to us. Okay? 22 MR. HELMER: I'll be back. 23 MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. Thank you. And

MR. BERBEE: What do these, the

my card is over there.

24

1 environmental people, how much do they have to say about this? Like, you talk about wetlands and 2 3 higher grounds. I suppose they want you to go 4 through the higher, prime land, that's worth the 5 money, so they could save their swampland. MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. I'm sorry. Could 6 7 you identify yourself for the court reporter? George Berbee. 8 MR. BERBEE: 9 COURT REPORTER: Could you spell that? 10 MR. BERBEE: T-H-A-T. That's what you 11 wanted me to spell, that. Oh, my name. Yeah, 12 Berbee, B-E-R-B-E-E. 13 MS. STEINHAUER: Okay. So -- so, the 14 question was --15 MR. THOMAS: What are the concerns of 16 other environmental groups? 17 MR. BERBEE: Yeah. Do they have much to 18 say in permitting as far as they might prefer to go 19 here or there or whatever? 20 MS. STEINHAUER: We do take -- we'll --21 we do meet with the agencies. So, state and federal 22 agencies, they -- they do have some -- they do have 23 comments on routes that they'd like to see. At this 24 point, I don't know that anybody has a preference. 25 But --

1 MR. BERBEE: I'm just wondering how much clout they have as far as, you know, they sometimes 2 3 have a lot to say, and expect people -- it affects 4 their property value a lot --5 MS. STEINHAUER: Yes. MR. BERBEE: -- by taking it through the 6 high land and with the homes and so on. 7 MS. STEINHAUER: Yes. They -- they are 8 9 very good at getting their opinions in the record, 10 and we're asking for -- for your comments to try to 11 get those in the record, also. The final decision 12 has to balance that. The environmental and the 13 human impact. I don't know if I can --14 MR. BERBEE: And who has the final say, 15 then? 16 MS. STEINHAUER: The final decision is the Public Utilities Commission, and there are five 17 18 Commissioners. 19 Does that answer your question? 20 MR. BERBEE: Not really, but I was just 21 curious. 22 MS. STEINHAUER: So, is there some -- I 23 can't say there is a weighting system. I'm sorry. 24 MR. HANSEN: I'm Norley Hansen. I have 25 some property along Highway 2 between here and

Cohasset, and if your alternative route would impact my property, I have a real concern about the impacting of my property, because I already have many gas lines and oil lines there. Pretty quick I will not have any property that I would be able to use, other than I would have the privilege of paying the taxes on that property.

And, you know, I think that we're going to have to be careful here, so that we are not going to have people with property that you don't really have any use with. And I'm not sure what the answer is, but it does put a hardship on a person. The property value, absolutely, is going to be down in the pits, if that would happen. Thank you.

MS. STEINHAUER: Thank you. So, your concern is not -- not just the transmission line, but the transmission line -- having that line on top of the other -- the other existing facilities there would limit the use of your property.

MR. HANSEN: Right. And then now my understanding is that Enbridge has a couple of the lines on my property that have -- they are having an undefined easement there. So, my understanding is that they can go anyplace they want with the -- another line.

1 MS. STEINHAUER: Deb, he's concerned that 2 Enbridge has an undefined easement. 3 MS. PILE: I'm Deb Pile, and I'm with the 4 Department of Commerce. You're referring to some of 5 the projects that are being proposed through the nearby Enbridge pipeline. And, indeed, as I 6 understand it, some of Enbridge's easements across 7 properties that they might have already in place are 8 undefined. Some are defined. 9 10 However, the -- if they get a permit from 11 the Public Utilities Commission, it will 12 specifically specify how much right-of-way they are 13 allowed to use for the two new pipelines. 14 really a distinct issue from what kind of easement 15 agreement they might have with a property owner. 16 will specifically say how many feet, and it will be 17 indicating where, within what kind of route. 18 MR. NOVICKI: What agency did you say 19 that were from? 20 The Public Utilities MS. PILE: 21 Commission, it's the same -- the same Commission 22 that would be dealing with the permit for a power 23 line. 24 MS. STEINHAUER: Excuse me. Could you

identify yourself?

Joe Novicki, N-O-V-I-C-K-I.

2 MS. STEINHAUER: Thank you. She was talking, who will 3 MR. BERBEE: 4 have the say as far as if they have an open 5 easement? Do the pipelines have to define their's if you put a line in next to it or something, or what? 7 MS. PILE: What I was referring to was 8 9 the permit application, the permit that's on --10 that's being applied for by Enbridge for two 11 pipelines. And what I was saying is that the Public 12 Utilities Commission is considering that right now, 13 and what they will -- if they issue a permit, what 14 they would be describing is the amount of 15 right-of-way that Enbridge would be allowed to use 16 for putting in the two pipelines. 17 They then come to a property owner to 18 work out an easement agreement. The agreement that 19 they work out with you is -- is really a separate 20 issue, but they can only use the amount of 21 right-of-way that they have a permit to use. 22 MR. BERBEE: So, regardless if they have 23 an open easement or not, they can be limited by the 24 Public Utilities Commission?

MR. NOVICKI:

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They're limited, in that they

MS. PILE:

have to get a permit to actually construct a pipeline.

MR. BERBEE: I know that, but --

MS. PILE: And it specifies a specific amount of permanent right-of-way and temporary workspace that can be used.

MR. JERRY: I know an instance that they were on this farm, and they were -- they were about double what they were supposed to be on his property. The fellow that, it was his brother, Pete Berbee, he's dead now, but he had an issue with them for many years on this.

They came out and they started digging and they probably had 75 feet, and when they were done, they had about 150, 200 feet -- that field was all dug up. And I wasn't very happy with them when I went out there. So, that's the issue that I have with as far as the pipelines.

MS. STEINHAUER: Any utility that -- any utility that requests a permit from the PUC, the actual right-of-way will be in the permit. I can't speak to what may have happened in the past.

MR. JERRY: Yeah. We called the sheriff's department, and they wouldn't come out there and do anything about it.

1	MR. HELMER: Is there a pipeline going	
2	through there?	
3	MS. STEINHAUER: I'm sorry.	
4	MR. HELMER: Is there a pipeline going	
5	through there, also?	
6	MS. STEINHAUER: I'm sorry.	
7	MR. HELMER: You're proposing some new	
8	pipelines through there?	
9	MR. BERBEE: No. Enbridge is. Enbridge.	
10	MS. STEINHAUER: Enbridge has proposed	
11	two new pipelines. And one of the applicants'	
12	routes is adjacent to the proposed area.	
13	MR. HELMER: Through this line, here?	
14	MS. STEINHAUER: In the same area.	
15	Yes.	
16	MS. BENSON: My name is Denise Benson,	
17	and I actually have several questions. One of which	
18	is, is the right-of-way going to be purchased or	
19	leased from the property owners?	
20	MS. STEINHAUER: I'll let Bob speak,	
21	because that's something that the utilities	
22	MR. LINDHOLM: Yeah. The answer to that	
23	question is that we call for easements. So, it's	
24	more like a lease. It would be a permanent	
25	easement, a one-time payment for the use of 125 feet	

1 of land for operating a transmission line. 2 MS. BENSON: So, you give me a one-time payment and I pay taxes on the property for the rest 3 4 of the time I own it? And how is that value 5 determined? MR. LINDHOLM: The -- the utilities will use the best available information to assess -- to 7 8 determine the property value, tax records, appraisals, or whatever, and we will use that value 9 10 for the easement. And it would be based upon the 11 acres and what the property is valued at. 12 MS. BENSON: And if you clear lumber, 13 does the owner, the landowner, get compensated in some fashion for the value of lumber cleared? 14 15 Yes. MR. LINDHOLM: The trees, if the 16 property has trees on it, that would be a part of 17 the evaluation of the property. 18 MS. BENSON: Okay. Any compensation for 19 decrease in property values? If you own a 40, and 20 the power line is going through, when you go to sell 21 that 40, with a power line across it, it's not going 22 to be worth what it is without a power line. 23 MR. LINDHOLM: Well, generally the

easement should address the total evaluation of the

property losses. And, Jim or Bob, that is out of my

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area of expertise here. If you wanted to address that additionally, as far as the evaluation would be with a power line on the property. Have at it.

MR. METCALF: Jim Metcalf, Otter Tail

Power. We've done a lot of studies on evaluation of property, and it depends on what you read, some studies says it doesn't do anything, some studies say it decreases. But, it's a baseline to say we've done studies, and it depends on which study you read if it devalues properties at all.

MS. BENSON: What sort of timeframe are we looking at for the construction of this line?

MS. STEINHAUER: The -- we anticipate the earliest, if the PUC permits the line, that would be sometime toward the end of 2009. So, the actual construction schedule would be -- would start, when, Bob?

MR. LINDHOLM: Yeah. Then the next step after actually all the permits are received, and Barbara touched on this a bit, in addition to the PUC route permit, we need to get additional permits, licences and such from like the DNR, Corps of Engineers, Chippewa National Forest and such. That is going to take us through 2009, into 2010.

The next major activity, then, is

negotiation of easements, which we're talking about.

So, that would put the start of construction into

2010. With the goal of having this project in

service for winter of 2011 and 2012.

MS. BENSON: And are any current lines, with the construction of this big line going through, are any current existing lines going to be abandoned?

MR. LINDHOLM: That's a good question.

There are, in this area right now out of the Boswell

Energy Center going up towards Deer River and to the

Enbridge pump, there is a 115,000-volt transmission

line.

We have provided environmental data in the Route Permit Application, which looked at two different designs. One, building a new line adjacent to it, expanding that right-of-way, and having them both in service.

Another option would be to build a new line, called a double-circuit line. It would probably be a concrete foundation, steel pole, taller structure, which would be capable of having the existing line conductors on it for wires, plus the new project on it. Then after that line is in service, then we can dismantle the existing line.

There are two other areas near Bena, and also in the western part of the project, that we may do that same thing. But again, those are two alternatives, and the state will give some guidance on which one to follow.

MS. BENSON: Okay. Thank you.

MS. STEINHAUER: Yes.

MR. HANSEN: Norley Hansen, again. You, know, I guess, expanding a little bit on what she had to ask, you know, the questions that I have is, now, when you do negotiate with property owners, how are you going to do that? Now, are we going to be able to know what the person next -- on the next parcel would be settling for, or is this going to be a deep, dark secret? Like a lot of the energy companies have this, you know -- it's held that way. It's hard to find out what they're paying, you know, and knowing the companies, they like to lowball on anything that they can.

MS. STEINHAUER: I'm going to have to ask the company to answer your question. The state doesn't negotiate the easements.

MR. METCALF: Jim Metcalf, Otter Tail

Power, again. Negotiations are done privately with
the individuals, the landowner. We do not disclose

1 what your neighbor got, but it is a fair market value that is based on current land sales in the 2 3 And everybody is going to get a fair price. 4 Typically, everybody gets the same price on most 5 major projects, per acre that is encumbered. MR. HANSEN: Why is that not public 6 record? 7 8 MR. METCALF: As far as what they're 9 getting? 10 MR. HANSEN: Right. 11 MR. METCALF: That's a private issue 12 between landowners and what they're getting. Some 13 landowners might have more tree issues, land 14 encumbered, it's the same -- same price for 15 easement -- easement payments, but they might get 16 more payments for tree clearing, or in some 17 instances, you might have to have anchors.

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This project is not proposing anchors on the structures, but in some instances, the project is likely more -- payment for anchors. That's -- does that answer your question?

MR. HANSEN: No. Because you can state the -- the -- what price is, and how you arrived at that. You know, that should be public record.

MR. BERBEE: Well, you said you pay

everybody the same.

MR. METCALF: No, per -- if this project has determined that the price per acre -- let's throw a number out there, it's \$4,000 an acre that this line going for in this area. If that's the price, we'll negotiate with the landowner for encumbering so many acres, and if that acreage is the same -- the landowner, you're going to get the exact same price per acre of land encumbered.

MR. JERRY: Well, what if the landowner don't want you crossing his property?

MR. METCALF: That's negotiated between the landowner and the utilities. Like Suzanne said, if we can't negotiate, if all negotiations -- if you can't settle in your negotiations, we do have the right to eminent domain once the permit is issued.

MS. STEINHAUER: Yes.

MS. BENSON: Denise Benson, again. On that sort of an issue, say you're going across someone's property and it ends up being that there isn't any useable value to whatever property you're going across, do you then buy that person's property entirely and find them another place?

I went through this with a road, at one point. I bought a house, and six months later I

found out they planned a road to go through it. So someone was assigned to help me find a comparable place to live. Is that something that might happen in this -- if you thought maybe that some of your land -- if the lines went across there, it wouldn't be worth having anymore. So, do you find a comparable property for them, then?

MS. STEINHAUER: For the route that's permitted, the utilities do have the right of eminent domain. Before they can use that, they need to negotiate with the landowner.

But also in statute, I believe, there is a provision for transmission lines that are greater than 2,000 volts, and this one is, that if the landowner and the utilities are unable to reach an agreement and it gets to condemnation, then the landowner could ask the utilities to buy the property. I don't believe there's a provision for actually working to find another property.

MS. BENSON: In my particular case, with the road going through, they actually had to pay for the mover and the whole nine yards, because they condemned it. They split my property right down the middle, and there it went. It went right down the middle. It went right down -- one lane went through

the living room, and the other one went through the bedroom.

MS. STEINHAUER: It's probably -- I can't answer that. Generally, I'm sure it's a different statute for roads than for -- for transmission lines, and if it got to that point -- I'm not aware of cases where it has. So, I can't really say what would happen. I'm sorry.

MR. KRAVA: Can I just make one comment, to maybe clarify to this lady, here? My name is Bob Krava, with Otter Tail Power Company. K-R-A-V-A.

Highways, if there are federal or state dollars for roads involved, they have a relocation act that comes into play. That is not the case for utilities. They are not mandated. There are other landowner protection laws in Minnesota. There is, you know, a buy the farm provision, and people that feel that the negotiated offer isn't fair probably would want to talk, you know, to their legal people, and get some advice from them as to, you know, how to proceed.

MS. STEINHAUER: Yes.

MR. HELMER: I want to get back to those two gas lines somebody's proposing.

MS. STEINHAUER: Enbridge has proposed

two new gas lines.

MS. PILE: Deb Pile, again, with the
Department of Commerce. Enbridge Energy has
proposed several lines, and the two here, one of the
Alberta Clipper lines comes from Canada down across
North Dakota through Minnesota through Clearbrook
and then on to Superior, Wisconsin.

And then they have another line that they proposed that would come north through this area to Clearbrook. It's to take a -- a more diluted product back up to Canada, the crude that they have up there is very thick, thick crude, and they need to dilute it in order to get the flow down through the pipeline.

The applications were filed with the Public Utilities Commission I think in January of '07. And we did -- we were up in the area, had public meetings, one in each county, across the whole of the route. It's taxing my memory here, I was at every one of them, but it was in early '07. I think perhaps -- the weather was good, so it must have been spring.

And then we did have hearings, we had hearings through part of the line through the --coming down through Clearbrook, and those were

through last December. We then had hearings through this area in, I believe it was January or February.

And that was with a hearing examiner, and they took public testimony, ideas about problems people had with what was proposed, alternatives to the routes. Part of that process included, after our first meetings, asking people what alternatives they wanted to have taken -- to be considered at the hearing. And there, I think, through this stretch, I think about 15 or 16 distinct alternatives, route segments, that were carried through the hearing.

The record for that hearing ended in June, I believe, and we, just a couple weeks ago, got the report back from the hearing examiner. My staff is now looking through that report, and I would anticipate that the Public Utilities

Commission will consider those, the route, for those two lines toward the end of September.

MR. HELMER: Is this gas or oil?

MS. PILE: Oil, crude oil pipeline.

MR. HELMER: You're not going to follow this transmission with your oil lines?

MS. PILE: The crude oil pipelines are proposed to be adjacent to Enbridge's current lines. So, if you have Enbridge pipelines, there are a lot

1 other pipelines throughout the area, if you have Enbridge pipelines going in your property, or if you 2 3 know where those are in this area, what they are 4 proposing is a centrally -- next to their existing 5 pipeline. It might be to the north, it might be to 6 the south, depending on the location. And some of 7 8 these alternatives do take it away a bit. There are 9 some situations where because of a stream crossing 10 and wanting a better angle for crossing or because 11 of someone's building, farmsteads, that sort of 12 thing, where there is alternatives. 13 Okay. What pipeline goes MR. HELMER: 14 through Zemple? Is that the one you're talking 15 about? 16 MR. BERBEE: They all do. All the gas 17 and all the others go through Zemple. 18 MR. HELMER: So, you're going to put two 19 more lines through there? 20 MR. PILE: That's what Enbridge just 21 proposed. 22 MR. HELMER: Is that going to involve 23 taking more property?

That will, if they get approval, I believe they're

MS. PILE: As far as more property, yes.

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asking for a 25-foot separation from the existing pipeline and the pipeline. Another 25-foot at the second pipeline, and then another 25 feet. And there would be some temporary workspace, as well, they've requested for that project.

MR. BERBEE: You've got to collect a lot money from those outfits, because your property wouldn't be worth much when they're done.

MS. STEINHAUER: There are some people that we haven't heard from tonight. Are there any additional comments or questions or issues that you'd like us to look at? Or other ways to get through here?

MR. EVERS: Bill Evers, and I'm just wondering if -- if the energy companies have considered any of health issues that are -- that are being studied and have been studied for quite a few years?

Within 200 yards of the existing lines there are more than 70 percent of health issues, including cancers. And within 600 yards, there is a 20 percent increase in health issues with cancers. Do any of these companies consider these health issues concerning people when they run by the houses and stuff?

1 Is there some alternatives they can take and go at least far enough away where -- so there 2 3 won't be any problems with children getting leukemia 4 and things like this? That's my -- my main concern, 5 other than I do have property right on the line, too. 6 7 MS. STEINHAUER: So, your concern is mostly with health issues, and particularly with 8 9 cancer? 10 MR. EVERS: Yes. 11 MS. STEINHAUER: Based on what you've 12 heard that cancer may be a factor with the 13 transmission line? 14 That's right. MR. EVERS: 15 MS. STEINHAUER: That's an issue that we do look at, and we defiantly will be covering in the 16 17 Environmental Impact Statement. 18 Are there any other questions or 19 comments? 20 MR. HELMER: When's the next meeting? 21 MS. STEINHAUER: We'll be up here 22 again -- our next meeting is -- starts at 1:00 23 tomorrow in Bemidji. We are having a series of 24 scoping meetings. So, Bemidji tomorrow and then 25 Walker on Friday.

Then we'll take the information back, we'll look at what -- what the EIS has studied, we'll prepare a Draft EIS, and then we'll be back up in the project area. I don't know exactly where those meetings will be or when, but right now I anticipate spring of '09.

MR. HELMER: Okay.

MR. THOMAS: If there aren't any other questions, I'll be around, and we'll have the sheets on the wall. So, if for any reason I may have misinterpreted what your comment or concern or question was, I'll -- I can help make those adjustments or changes. And if you think of anything else, we will also continue to take some notes while we're, you know, still here.

MS. STEINHAUER: So, as Mike said, we'll be around for a while. So, if you have questions, we can try to answer those and make note of those.

We are also accepting written comments and those need to be to me by 4:00, on Friday, August 29. So, if you think of something after you leave, and I'm one of those people who always does, please send them in.

You can fill out the comment form and just tape it shut and mail it in. You can e-mail,

you could fax it in. It doesn't have to be on the form, you can send an e-mail, you can write a letter. We'll take those, and those are all a part of the record that we look at.

I don't want to keep you here all night, I want to be respectful of your time. So, if there are no other questions, we'll adjourn the meeting, but as I said, there will be people around for some time afterward.

Thank you very much. I appreciate you coming out and your comments and questions. Thank you.

(Hearing was adjourned at 7:09.)